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for the next Republican national convention. Time and place will suit Indiana Republicans, and they will make a note of it. a work.

A lake of whitewash has been discovered on the island of Jolo. If General Wood doesn't need any of it he could probably make a neat sum by forwarding a large consignment to Grand Rapids, Mich.

Indianapolis is miserably black and grimy and sooty nowadays. The one consolation is that the grime and soot come from coal smoke, coal smoke from factories in full blast, and factories in full blast from prosperity.

Indianapolis is evidently preparing to move into the same class with Boston and A citizen was drugged, robbed end left to die in a saloon on Friday. This was done by a "tall, dark, mysterious stranger," who has vanished.

President Roosevelt declines to discuss with callers the question of his candidacy for nomination next year. He says that matter belongs to the people and it would be improper, or at least indelicate, for him to discuss it. He will not lose any friends by taking that position.

One of the most unusual college exhibits at the St. Louis fair next year will come from St. Meinrad's, in Spencer county, Indiana. This will consist of specimens from its quarries of sandstone and its coal mines, all of which are located on its own These hardly come under the head of educational exhibits, but there can be no doubt that the coal and stone have helped the cause of education.

Indianapolis merchants know the value of advertising and are awake to the importance of keeping their customers informed concerning the kind and quality of goods in stock and the bargains they have to offer. To-day's Journal contains a great variety of good reading matter, but it will be worth while for everyone who takes up the godliness," was enunciated, and after paper to give attention to the advertising ing and instructive.

That annual scandal of all sports, the sixday bleycle race, has been going on in son-square Garden, New York. Th occasional brutality of the football field, the prize ring and the bull fight combined looks like ping-pong in comparison with this so-called "sport." It is a cruel, oftentimes fatal exhibition of endurance and was never productive of a single good result. Six-day races might well be made the subject of a prohibitory statute.

Before the Eastern papers, with the Sullivan county ducking case for their text, moralize any further about the barbarism and lawlessness of Inciana school children, will they kindly turn their attention to the case of the Westchester (Pa.) teacher who has just been stabbed by a pupil who resisted her attempt to punish him for insubordination and insolence? Barbarism is not a thing of geographical limitations.

State Department officials do not admit that Colombia has been warned not to invade Panama, but they say that if occasion calls for such a warning it will be sent. Under the treaty obligation of pro-United States could not do less than this. It does not follow that the United States will have war with Colombia further than refusing to permit Colombian troops to enter Panama or expelling them if found there. There will be no invasion of Colom-

A female doctor, writing to one of the "family" magazines which undertake to solve every problem from the successfu making of an omelet to the best way of saving the soul, advises the readers to "take a few deep breaths when things come up that annoy and irritate." The annoyance, she goes on to say, "will not seem half so great as it did before." This advice seems superfluous. Most persons involun tarily breathe hard when they are angry and some of them expend this breath in un seemly expletives.

tary of the Japanese embassy at Wash- proud should we be that hero was an Amer-He is a young man, though he ican! has been in the Japanese diplomatic serv-

here. I am a great admirer of the Amergreatest ambitions of my life is realized, now that I have been appointed to the land of beautiful women." There is Oriental diplomacy for you and as pretty a bouquet as American women ever had thrown at them.

THE ENTERPRISE OF A SOUTHERN CITY.

In former years the country never looked to Southern cities for evidences of municipal or individual enterprise, but times have changed and in recent years there have been some notable instances of the kind. One of the latest is furnished by Galveston, Tex. The public has not forgotten the terrible disaster that befell that city in September, 1900, when, by a combination of hurricane and tidal wave, a large part of the city was submerged by from four or five to ten feet of water, causing the loss of about 3,000 lives and from \$20,000,000 to Persons sending the Journal through the mails \$30,600,000 of property. The city was almost obliterated, but it is recovering in a remarkable manner.

A dispatch in the Journal a few days ago stated that a New York firm had been awarded the contract of raising the low sections of the city to a level with the seawall constructed since the disaster of 1900. This seawall is the greatest engineering work of its kind in the country, and was considered necessary on account of the peculiar location of the city to protect it against recurrence of the disaster of 1900. It is built of concrete and is three and onehalf miles long, with its top seventeen feet above mean low water. It is founded on piles and protected from undermining by sheet piling and riprap. The sea face of the wall is curved so that its upper portion is vertical, and its rear face is filled behind by an embankment the top of which is further distance of sixty-five feet. The levee is 300 feet wide, with side slopes of island. one foot in twenty-five, and will be built upon. The total cost of the wall and levee June 21 is the time and Chicago the place | was over \$4,000,000. Not many Northern cities of the population and resources of Galveston would have undertaken so costly

The construction of the wall and levee rendered it necessary to raise the grade of the lower parts of the city an average of seven feet, and this is the work for which a contract has just been let. This raising of grade will include not only the streets tire portion of the city that was submerged three years ago, bringing it up to a level | island. with the seawall. This work will cost fully porting ports in the United States. In adand is drawing more and more largely on the export trade of the West which formerly went to the Atlantic seaboard. Since the great disaster of 1900 the city has shown a degree of enterprise of which any Northern city might be proud.

THE TALE OF A TUB.

Once, a long time ago, before the beginning of history, man was a naked savage with brutal instincts and extremely un cleanly habits. The foundation of civilization may be said to have been laid on the day when man first voluntarily took a bath. From that point the rise of great nations began. Those who bathed subjugated their bathless neighbors; these in turn were overcome by men who washed themselves oftener, until finally the greatest and most prosperous nations were those which had bathrooms on every floor, hot and cold water and all the modern improvements. Rome's most distinctive national institutions were her public baths; her most enduring monuments are her systems of

So the maxim, "Cleanliness is next to while it began to be looked on as essential columns as well. They are both entertain- to godliness. Bathing became a religious rite; the Moslem was required to wash before he prayed, the Christian must be immersed before he could become an inheritor wickedness were called "vile," "unclean"goodness became "pure," "Immaculate." Dirt and evil were synonyms, and sin must stand for all that was noble and uplifting; dirt for all that was base and ignoble. This idea became so firmly implanted in the minds of men that other figures of speech disappeared and every known language exhibited the same deep-rooted no-

> Then England arose step by step to glory and power, carrying the bathtub with her and being carried by it. The bath became a national fetich; without his daily tubbing your true Briton soon perishes miserably. The ignorant and lowly he calls "the Great Unwashed." Upon his army in all parts of the world he long ago imposed as a soldier's whole duty the creed:

"Fear God, honor the Queen;

Shoot straight, and keep clean!" Later arose a certain sect called "Physical Culturists" and water was to them a sine tecting the independence of Panama the qua non. The whole medical fraternity followed after, writing and prescribing cleanliness as the first requisite for health. No health without the bath became such a truism as to be considered self-evident. Men have jost elections because they did not wash their necks; they have gone to fail on suspicion because their hands were

Does it not seem that the tub is on too solid a foundation ever to be dislodged? Not so. The inevitable reaction has started! The first note of battle was sounded by the London Lancet, which proclaimed to an astonished world that Britain's physical decline was brought on by an excess of tubbing. England gasped, the temptation was too much, and she pur-America tittered. But a few scattered heretics were found who admitted that such might be the case. Even religion might be overworked, they said-we may forget it; again, remorse would prick her. be clean with less frequent ablutions. But Among the passengers on the Kalser Wil- the reaction thus started could not stop peased until reparation was made. Now, liam II, which arrived at New York a few there; the breach was made for some darwas Mr. Atkatsuka, first secre- ing hero to charge through. Glad and

Prof. John Dill Robinson, physician, surice several years. This is his first visit | geon, scholar, lecturer, Chicago man, says United States, and he said he was |-that we should bathe less? Nay, that were should like the country. Asked if mere repetition. He says that we should If this average citizen should go back to he would bring his wife here he replied: not bathe at all! "Pneumonia, colds and a lead pencils he could never expect to get that has occurred in the State, and some of having accomplished a mainful duty.

hope to get a wife before I am here long. habit of washing the body," says he. Furthermore, he calls attention to the fact that the great men of this Nation come healthy.

Herbert Spencer published an article short time before he died stating his fear that the world is lapsing into barbarism. When he wrote it the signs were so few as only to be noticeable to the keen observation of a scientist-the greatest scientist in the world. But these signs are multiplying. It may be true. For the sake of our feeble constitutions we are going back to the mud pies of our childhood, back to the grime and 31th of the middle ages, back to the unspeakable conditions of primitive savagery, back to the antediluvian mud and muck, and, so, back, crawling in the primeval slime of the Eocene epoch while the pendulum of evolution swings on its returning arc and we lose the very semblance of the hairy apes into which we have been reinvolved and wriggle our invertebrate, noisome bulks into the oblivion of inverted growth-all this, if one accept the dictum of the Chicago professor.

Probably this universal catastrophe will be delayed for several years by a few fanatics who would rather be clean than to be dirty and so offensively healthy.

THE ISLE OF PINES. The Crumpacker resolution relating to the Isle of Pines will not be considered in committee until after Christmas. A treaty ceding this island to Cuba is now being considered by the Senate, however, and action one way or the other will soon be taken. It must be admitted that this treaty has many enemies both inside and outside the Senate because so many Americans have property paved with brick for a width of thirty-five on the island. This property was purchased feet and planted with Bermuda grass for a with the understanding that the United

The rights of the case constitute an open question. The Platt amendment to Cuban Constitution specified that "the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty." This gives no idea as to whether the title was expected to go to Cuba or to the United States. But the fact that the island was expressly omitted from the constitutional boundaries of Cuba gave many American people the notion that this government and alleys, but buildings-in fact, of the en- | had need of it. Under this assumption they bought property and made homes in the

These holdings will, of course, depreciate as much as the seawall and levee did, but in value if they become a part of Cuba. when it is done the entire city will be safe | The owners, too, as Cuban citizens, will and ready to resume with confidence its probably be dissatisfied, and will sell out career as the greatest cotton exporting and return to America. Their friends in port and fifth among the 127 foreign ex- this country are therefore prepared to oppose the cession of the island to Cuba. If dition to cotton Galveston is becoming an | the treaty is approved it will be the duty important wheat and lumber exporting port of Congress to inquire carefully into the rights of these American residents. The fact that the property would not have been bought if cession to Cuba had been foreseen should carry great weight with the framers

of a treaty. It cannot be claimed that Cuba has certain claims on the island. It was considered a part of Cuba under Spanish rule and lies very near to that republic. On the other hand, it is clearly one of the islands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris, and it was not considered a part of Cuba during the American military occupation. On the whole, there appear to be many and weighty reasons why it should remain the property of this government.

CONSCIENCE AND A LEAD PENCIL.

A day or two ago the dispatches chronhad just made restitution of 10 cents to an old acquaintance, the amount being the price of a lead pencil appropriated by the former without the knowledge of the owner when the two were in school together twenty years since. Some persons may be disposed to smile over this manifestation for laughter. A tender conscience is not so of the kingdom of heaven, showing the is not really to be measured by the value up, can go out into the world and take care church with me this morning? spiritual application of the idea. Sin and involved. "It is a sin to steal a pin," says the old adage, and a lead pencil is of more consequence than a pin-if one is not considering diamond pins. It is the motive of be "washed away." So cleanliness came to the act rather than the act itself which is of most significance. Almost every man acquires possession of lead pencils which are not rightfully his. It often happens that he has a pocketful of these useful tools for which he has never paid a cent and which have not been given to him But far be it from the Journal to ascribe guilt to him on this account. He borrows pencil for the moment of a near-by friend or of the clerk at the counter, or at the desk at which he sits for a moment, and from sheer force of habit he puts the article in his pocket when he is through and thinks no more about it. It is the other fellow who thinks of it when he needs the pencil. Such an offender is an irritating person, and doubtless, by the law of retribution, ought to suffer a penalty for the annovance he causes, to say nothing of the loss of property; but he is not an intentional thief, and there is no reason why his conscience should suffer unduly, though to might be well on general principles for him to mend his ways. That the average conscience does not so suffer is proved by the news importance attached to the fac of restitution being made for a stolen pen-

This was apparently a different sort of case, however. The woman who remitted the 10 cents as a conscience offering in her school days feloniously came into possession of a pencil. She needed one in her work, perhaps, or it was a new, shiny, red one that pleased her eye; she did not have the requisite dime for buying one like i loined it. This was pilfering, and it was sin. For twenty years the burden of it has rested on her mind. At times she would and finally conscience would not be appresumably, she is at peace.

No, her case should not be spoken of flinpantly; nevertheless, the average sinner may well look with wonder and envy upor a fellow-creature who can find no greater

organ, and while the appropriation of other occasional practice of the majority, yet in every experience to keep the soul on the stool of repentance a goodly portion of its time if the affairs of the soul were given half a chance. It is no proof of innocence that the conscience is quiescent.

WHAT TO READ IN BED.

London papers and some of their readers are discussing what to read in bed. They seem to assume that one must read something in bed, though that is not absolutely necessary. Persons who work reasonably hard and go to bed with a good digestion and a good conscience generally find a better way of spending the time in bed than by reading.

Admitting that one must read something in bed the question what to read is a fair one for discussion. On the principle that recreation should consist of something different and remote from one's usual occupation it would seem that if one reads to rest one's mind or compose one's nerves one should read something quite out of th line of one's daily work and thoughts. Thus a lawyer whose brain is occupied all day long with legal problems should not take a law book to bed with him, a doctor should read something as far removed as possible from the medical line, the humorist should read something serious, the serious man something funny, and so on. A newspaper is not a good thing to read in bed, for several reasons. First, it should have been read long before; second, it is inconvenient to handle in a lying posture; third, it may take fire, and fourth, it is a recapitulation of current events and affairs which the restless person is trying to get

as anything to rest one's mind and lead it | will never give up the ship." away from vexatious cares, provided it good enough to absorb the attention and not too exciting. The world abounds with good poetry and essays which would fill all the requirements of the occasion. A dip into the Bible would afford a new sensation to most persons and perhaps disclose some familiar quotation or expression whose origin never was known before.

But really, why read in bed at all? Why not read in one's chair until one gets "good and sleepy" and then turn in prepared to | tion of the age of Ann. sleep, and do it? A young man who was troubled with insomnia went to a wise doctor for a remedy. After hearing his case the doctor said: "Sleep it off, young man; sleep it off." The advice was good. The desire for sleep often comes unexpectedly and suddenly, and one should be prepared to welcome it on short notice. After one has turned over in bed ninety and nine times, the hundredth time may bring a genuine desire for sleep, which, if embraced at the moment, may bring the needed rest, but which, if neglected or discouraged, will fly away and have to be wooed again a long time. If one is reading, no matter what, this sleepy feeling cannot be welcomed and embraced the moment it comes. There must be some necessary preparation and equipment for it, and by the time that is accomplished it may have gone. Perhaps the best thing to read in bed is noth-

ing at all. A SCHOOL OF COURTSHIP.

It is only necessary for a want of any sort to be named, and Indiana will supply it. It is well known that in certain parts of the Northwest women are greatly in the minority, and young men who have gone out there to make their fortunes are compelled to remain wifeless until they can find means and leisure to return to regions better supplied with feminine population. icled the case of an Indiana woman who The latest call of this sort comes from Kansas, one thousand young farmers in that State being willing and anxious to marry, it is said, if there were only girls within reach to whom they might offer

As reported in the Journal's news columns, it has remained for an Indiana womof conscience, but it is really not a subject | an to see the possibilities of a good work in this direction. Mrs. Julia Work, who common in these days that it should be re- | conducts an industrial school for orphan garded lightly, and while the moral lapse in boys and girls at Laporte, has experienced this case is not a serious one, considered some difficulty in making suitable provision from an outside standpoint, its importance for her girls. The boys, when they grow of themselves without trouble, but it is not always so easy for the girls. With correct feminine feeling Mrs. Work takes the view that girls should marry, and evidently believes in the French system of "arranging" marriages, rather than in leaving the outcome to love and chance. At all events, she holds the opinion that a judicious supervision is desirable, and she proposes to go into the matchmaking business in a systematic way. Out West are bachelors wanting wives; in her establishment are girls having all the domestic virtues that the most exacting man can expect in a wife. In other words, there is a market in one place and the material to supply it in another. Why not bring the two together? She thinks this can be done and she means to try it. She will soon start West, it is announced, in company with a flock of girls. She will escort them to the region of bachelors, arrange for opportunities for acquaintance and keep an eye on affairs while courtships progress. Her plan does not involve a long stay in any quarter, so that the courtships will necessarily be brief, but who shall say that the result will be less satisfactory to the persons most concerned? The plan does not savor much of romance, but if the Kansas bachelors, the Indiana girls and Mrs. Work are pleased, who shall find fault? However the experiment may turn out, the gratifying fact remains, as stated before, that Indiana always rises to the occasion, whatever it may be.

The Commercial Club is doing a comnendable work in trying to arouse interest in beautifying the city. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say in trying to organze and mobilize the interest which exists but is inactive. What is needed is organization and action. The object is as well worth working for as anything else that advertises the city. There is an American Society for Municipal Improvement, consisting of city engineers, commissioners of public works, street, sewer and water works superintendents and other city officials. This society is all right, but it aims only at material improvements. There should be a society to promote the beautifying of cities.

The failure of the Indiana National Bank

hundred other ills result from the foolish through the list of his sins. Suppose, for the officials will probably be criminally instance, that Mr. Rockefeller-but, no. the prosecuted. By advertising that it would very supposition is too exhausting. Con- pay 4 per cent, interest on deposits the science in the ordinary individual is a tough | bank had secured the deposits of a large wage earners and others, who are losers other departures from the highest stand- such interest as that on deposits was in itself a pretty sure sign of financial weakness and bad management.

> Well-to-do Christmas buyers may combine excellent taste and patronage of one of the most admirable local interests by selecting their holiday gifts from the paintings of Indiana artists. Adams, Steele, Forsyth, Gruelle, Bundy, Stark and Conner, besides many who are less directly connected with painting in a professional way, produce pictures that are shown in the best exhibits of the country and that attract most favorable attention from art critics. It should be a matter of as much pride to Indianians to have on their walls the work of native landscape artists as to have in their bookcases the books of Indiana authors, especially when, as in this case, the work is high class. In the past few years there has been a commendable patronage of the artists on the part of some of the more discriminating local purchasers and there is no reason why any person who has a sense for the beautiful should neglect this means of satisfying that sense. At the various art stores of the city the artists have annual exhibitions, and at other times the prospective purchaser of art treasures is welcome at the artists' studios.

> Dore's portrait of Dante does not wear half so woe-begone, unhappy and hopeless an expression as does the picture of John D. Rockefeller in the current McClure's magazine. If John looks like that, there must be some truth in the comforting text about the wealthy people being the most miserable.

The laurels which so long rested on th prow of Sir Boyle Roche have been rudely snatched by Congressman William Sulzer. "The administration seems to be de termined," he is reported as saying, "that | t'ink! See?"-Milwaukee Sentinel. An entertaining novel is probably as good having once put its hand to the plow, it

The Springfield Republican alludes to Secretary Hay as the author of "Leather an extremely literary paper. The Republican probably labors under the delusion that Stockings," a Christmas ballad.

Of course, the President could not settle all national questions in his message, but it does seem an unpardonable oversight that he neglected to enunciate an executive solu-

Not because they were considered at all pecessary, but merely because they are handy thing to have about the house in case of emergency. Venezuela has imported 10. 000,000 cartridges.

In answer to the story from Alexandretta, the Turks say that Consul Davis assaulted the police force. That cannot be true, for all the policemen are still alive. There is little danger that Morgan and

Rockefeller will ever get together and control this country, for the obvious reason that oil and water do not mix.

Dowie seems to have been fed by the ravens, all right, and, by the same token, his enemies are eating crow.

THE HUMORISTS

Could Suggest an Improvement. His Daughter-There, papa, how did you like that "Song Without Words?" Her Father-Well, it 'ud be a hanged sight better if they'd left out the tune, too."-Com-

The Brute.

He-I should think you would love to he the time pass. She-Why, my dear? He-Because with every year you grow much younger .- Life.

But Think of the Teacher. Shurenuff-Gosh. I wish I went to school

Shurenuff-It must take all day to call the coll there.-Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

The Way It Goes. "That young man," said the visitor, haves as if he knew more than you do." "Naturally," replied the merchant. "Why 'naturally?" " asked the visitor.

"I am merely his father."-Philadelphia Record.

An Excuse. Mrs. Gayman-Now that you've got your new suit don't you think you had better come to Mr. Gayman-No, indeed, my dear; it makes

a suit of clothes look flerce to go to sleep in it. -Philadelphia Press. Sorry He Spoke.

Mr. Scrappy-Do you know I found my hat the ground, loftily cries: n the china closet? I suppose you put it in that ridiculous place. Mrs. Scrappy-Well, don't say anything. John; you are always putting it on something ridiculous .- The Gateway.

Their All. "Beat me not up." said the pedestrian to the ootpad, "Come to my humble abode on yonder corner and I will give you the family silver." The footpad did as he was bid, and the pe destrian went in and soon returned with a

dollar and twenty-five cents.-Cleveland Leader.

The Humane Course. The eminent surgeon who had officiated in he ear-grafting case was explaining the proess to an inquiring friend. "Of course," he said. "I had to remove the ear with a knife. I could have found plenty of men who would gladly have talked his ear off. but the method I used involved less suffering." -Chicago Tribune.

> A Spaniard whose name was Jose Jad justled to get in jis je. He took off jis jat And jappily sat Upon the fence, crying, "Jooray!" The crop being in, as je'd planned. Je said that the jarvest was grand. And vowed from jis jeart

> > That the jeaviest part

In Old Mexico.

Was done by jis jonest jired jand. Chicago Tribune THE QUEER YOUNGSTERS. Belated Thanksgiving Echo.

town restaurant. In looking over the bill of fare she saw "Roast Turkey, 45." "Why, mamma," she exclaimed, "they've got

It was little Katy's first dinner at a down-

some left over here, too, haven't they?"-Chicago Tribune. Jack's "Remarks."

A bride who has just gone to housekeeping out in Overbrook was rather taken aback the other day by her young nephew Jack, aged eight. Jack was the first guest of the bride and groom after their return from the wedding trip. It occurred during the recent visit to London of life insurance plan of saving money is a good and he was invited to stay to dinner. The bride President and Mme. Loubet. His Majesty es- deal like buying something you want very much had a guest book that never had been written | corted Mme. Loubet to dinner. She was notice- and paying for it in installments. But if you in, and Jack, as the first visitor, was asked to ably ne yous, but succeeded in asking about | don't want to take out a life insurance policy take the initiative. Very laboriously he wrote Queen Alexandra's health and the general wel- find some other way to keep some of your money, his name and address, and then heaved a sigh fare of the King's children. Mme. Loubet final- young men. Saving is as important as making

the opposite page was a space headed "Remarks," and Jack's aunt called his attention to "Oh, I don't know what to say," said Jack. "Say something about the things that you've had to eat," suggested the bride, who is a cooking-school girl. "All right," said Jack, and under the head of "Remarks" he wrote: "Have eaten better."-Philadelphia Rec-

Family Pertraits.

In a certain downtown house there is dis played a fine lot of family portraits which are the pride of the entire household. The other day the head of the house was showing the collection to his young nephew, aged eight, and paused before two paintings, hanging side by side and representing the exhibitor's grandfather at the age of thirty and father at the age of seventy-four.

The youngster was at once perplexed. "How is it," he said, that your father had gray hair when his father was a young man?" -Philadelphia Press.

Educational.

It was Johnnie's first day at school. He did not know the letter A from a sawhorse, but this deficiency was more than balanced by his assurance. The teacher called him up alone. The old method of teaching reading was then

"Can you read?" said the teacher. "Yes, ma'am," replied Johnnie.

"Well, now, we shall see," said the teacher "You read over after me. Be sure to read just what I do." So she began slowly, running her finger along

under the words. 'Did-you-ever-see-a-donkey?" And Johnnie, in the same deliberate, sing-song voice, running his finge ralong the page, re-

"No-ma'am-I-never-did."-New York Sun.

A BATCH OF LITTLE STORIES.

What Sullivan Thought. John Lawrence Sullivan, the well-known Bos-

ton philosopher, once attended a banquet in

New York and sat next to a young lady of literary tastes. "Mr. Sullivan," she said, "don't you think Burns is just too lovely for anything?" "I s'pose you mean Farmer Burns," responded Sullivan, "and I don't like to knock no guy, but I'll just tell you what I t'ink. Dem

wrestlers is mostly all fakers, dats w'at I

His Fate if He Dared Think.

According to President Wilson, of Princeton, in meager attire. A little while ago a Western individual opinion is a good thing, but according to Dr. Archibald Hodges, of Princeton, Eastern papers for passing such a law. But Breeches." This is disheartening from such there may be somewhat of peril in the exer- now that New York has taken such action, why cise thereof. As Mr. Wilson tells the story, one cannot Indianapolis follow suit? The pictures of the "older and more hopeless pupils" in Dr. James Fennimore Cooper wrote "Little Hodge's theology class asked if a man could moke and still be a Christian. "Do you find anything in the Bible contrary to that idea?" asked the teacher.

> "No, nothing specific," was the reply. "Then you'd better look out," declared the the sake of good taste, if for nothing else, let testy teacher, "how you read your own private interpretations into the Scriptures, or you'll smoke."-New York Tribune.

Bismarck and His Cigar.

One of the most pleasant anecdotes of the late Prince Bismarck is told in connection with his love of smoke. Here is the story in his own

"The value of a good cigar is best undertood when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another. At Koniggratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded throughout the battle as a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it then, for I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after victory. But I had miscalculated my chances. A poor dragoon lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found that I had only gold, which would be of no use to him. But stay-I had still my cigar. I lighted it for him and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never, never enjoyed a gigar so much as that one which I did not smoke."-New York Mail and Express.

Story of a Cheap Man.

"Cheap men always get it in the neck good and hard." observed the big watchman who keeps nightly vigil in the dark and gloomy corridors of the City Hall's seventh floor. Filing up his old briar and getting it in working order, he continued as he struck a match: "No. sir, it never pays to be cheap. Now, here's a friend of mine, a watchman in the building, who just illustrates the point to a big T. Billie is his name, and he decided to get married just a short time ago. He led his lady up to the altar, and they were duly made man and wife by the minister. Well, sir, they went down the aisle arm in arm, Billie quite forgetting to pay the minister his little recompense. This was all O. K. from Billie's viewpoint, and he had in mind applying the \$5 or \$10 that usually goes to the man of the word didn't say a word, but on Billie's return a special assessment was levied on him for pew rent. The assessment was to the tune of \$15, and as nobody else was in on the game Billie had funny thoughts. He is sorry now that he didn't cough up to the parson. No, sir," repeated the watch-

-Philadelphia Telegraph. One Tip That Was Refused.

man, emphatically, "cheapness don't pay."

a head waiter practically refuses to secure seats for the guests at a large hotel unless they

"Madame, you've dropped a quarter!" The scene was amusing, but was, of course, tain large Philadelphia hotel on Sunday even-

waiter brought in change a dollar bill and a 10cent piece. Now, the young man did not want stances, he had to offer the dime. And the waiter refused it .- Philadelphia

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Bishop Henry Clay Morrison, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will make his home in New Orleans hereafter. Isadore Newman, of New Orleans, recently gave \$50,000 to charity to mark the fiftieth anni

versary of his arrival in America.

Prince Nanzeta Montezuma, who claims to be the only lineal descendant of the great Montezuma, is an exile from Mexico, and is supposed to be somewhere in the West. Miss Mary E. Jenkins has just been elected

lishing Company. She is a thorough business

of the newspaper business, with which she has been connected for a number of years. Last summer a woman drove fifty-five cows into Thunder Mountain, Wyo. Each cow was loaded with a pack containing provisions, etc. The woman remained in Thunder Mountain four and a half months, and made \$1,800 clear money.

She sold her milk for 25 cents a quart. Prof. Edward Wheeler Scripture, the psychol ogist, director of the psychological laboratory of Yale University, has arrived in Munich, with the object of conducting experiments on the human voice by means of the gramaphone. The

Carnegie Institute is furnishing the funds. The income of the Emperor of Russia is \$25,000 per day; the Sultan of Turkey, \$18,000; Emperor of Austria, \$5,000; German Emperor \$8,000; King of Italy, \$6,800; King of England. \$6,500; King of Belglum, \$6,500; President of France, \$5,000; President of the United States.

\$130. M. A. P. tells a new story on King Edward. of relief as a man does in the realization of ly asked: "And what will your Majesty make a good salary.

having accomplished a mainful duty. But on of your son?" "I hope to make him King of Shelbyville, Dec. &

England some day," replied the King. And, despite her nervousness, the good lady could not but laugh at the quick answer.

Congressman Carter Glass, of Virginia, holds to the belief that party politics can be played with fairness, even in the House of Representatives. He was discussing the point with Judge Sims, of Tennessee, who arreed with him partially, but declared that he intended to vote with the Democrats at all times. "And I tell you why," he added. "It's because of my observations. I remember that a few years ago there came to this House a brilliant lawyer from Georgia. He had large knowledge of parliamentary practice and such exalted convictions of fair play in politics that he was moved more than once to vote against his party. That man from Georgia," concluded Judge Sims, in a confidential whisper, "isn't here now,"

One of the most extravagant households in England is that of William Waldorf Astor. whose son William is now in this country Astor, sr., is entertaining large house parties in Cliveden. It would be hard to excel the Astor hospitality. A band of ten musicians is stationed permanently in Cliveden. Every night this band plays and the guests may dance or not, as they choose. A few weeks ago the Duchess of Wellington was the Astors' chief guest. She said she was "dying to have some amateur theatricals." She wrote out a list of costumes and the steward was sent to London for them. A stage was built in the ballroom and scenes were painted hurriedly. This entertainment for the duchess cost a great deal.

VIEWS OF JOURNAL READERS.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Every two or three years, perhaps as often as once a year, some mention is made in the papers of the Indianapolis Humane Society. The public, therefore, has a right to assume that such an organization is in existence, but what it would like to know is, what becomes of it when there is a need for its services? During all of the past week, for instance, there was a chance for active operations against the owners of horses who were cruel enough to drive the animals on the icy streets improperly shod. Also lame horses and half-starved horses are a daily sight on Indianapolis streets, and homeless dogs are numerous. The society should wake up.

A FRIEND OF ANIMALS. Indianapolis, Dec. 11.

Protest Against Posters. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I see that the New York Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution imposing fines for the display of posters exhibiting ballets and choruses city was jeered at and called "Reubtown" by offense to public morals as to public taste. Choruses in pink tights are no longer seen on the stages of reputable theaters because the public does not want to see them. The cheaper houses, however, still retain this obsolete vulgarity, and advertise it in flaring posters. For

us take steps to get rid of the objectionable posters. Indianapolis, Dec. 10.

A Legal Reform Needed.

D. P. M.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Permit me to call your attention to what impresses me as three exceedingly weak points in the Indiana criminal code. They are: The low minimum sentences possible under the indeterminate sentence law, especially as regards

manslaughter, hold-ups, burglary and criminal The lack of an habitual criminal act, such as is serving such good purpose in Ohio, and The lack of an asylum for the criminal insane. Only last week there was the trial of McClure, at Tipton, for the murder of his two children. and this week there is the trial of Terrell, at

Bluffton, for the murder of his son-in-law, both

atrocious crimes, and the former without a semblance of excuse or provocation, and the defense in both cases was insanity. If these men are insane they should be put for life where they can murder no other person or persons. So much has been written and said in favor of the habitual criminal law that it hardly seems necessary to say more than that Indiana needs one badly to secure unantmous assent. It seems to me that two years is too small a minimum for punishment of any crime involving

the taking of human life, or liable to involve such taking of life, and that the entire code should be revised on this point and the various minimums raised from two to three to seven years, according to the nature of the crime. Human life has become very cheap in Indiana and the Legislature of 1905 should take cognizance of conditions to the end that relief may be found along the lines suggested.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11. Interurban Cars for Interurban Traffic

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I wish to express my approval of the editorial in the Journal of this date regarding the use of the interurban cars for city passenger traffic. No doubt the insertion in the contract with the city of the clause requiring those cars to carry city passengers was deemed right at the time. force it. The interurban lines were constructed primarily for the accommodation of outside traffic. and, as everybody knows, they bring a great deal of trade to the city. A large majority of those who come here want to reach the business portion of the city as quickly as possible and, after finishing their shopping, they want to get home as soon as possible. The stopping of the with these plans and naturally cause resentment on the part of outside passengers. Suppose a tip him a dollar. One woman innocently of- car starting out on any of the lines contains fers the waiter a 25-cent piece, whereupon he thirty passengers each one of whom wants to withdraws his hand and, as the coin falls to get to his or her home as soon as possible. The cars make few stops outside of the city, but suppose it is stopped seven or eight times within the city limits to take on one passenger at a considered extravagant. That such things are time and as many more times to let them off. not, however, impossible was shown at a cer- There will be seven or eight persons accommodated each once and thirty persons discommoded and delayed fourteen or sixteen times. A young man took a girl there for a very It seems to me the result of this constant exsimple supper. The bill was \$3.90. The lofty asperation will, in time, be to seriously affect outside travel and hurt city trade. The city service is better than that of most cities without using the interurban cars, and I think it not afford to give a dollar. In the circum- would be decidedly better to let the latter be devoted exclusively to interurban traffic. If we want people from outside towns and cities to visit us we should make the conditions as convenient and inviting as possible. At least, that

Indianapolis, Dec. 12. Save Your Money.

CITY MAN.

is the way it looks to a

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the best way to save money? Many, many young men, who make moderately good salaries, and could put away a little money each week or each month, without making themselves "short" all the time, ask this question. Some of them find the best way and save money; others-and this by far the larger class-go along from week to week and from month to month, spending all they make, and come to president of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald Pub- the end of December each year without a dollar more money than they began the year with. I woman, well acquainted with all the details heard a wealthy business man, who was not wealthy when he was young, say the other day

said. The kind of a policy a young man should "take out" is the one that matures in ten or fifteen or twenty years and from which the holder can realize the full amount of the policy in cash. For example, a young man at twenty takes out a \$2,000 policy, which matures in twenty years, say. Well, he pays so much per year to keep up the policy-in some companies less. in others more; in none of the high-class companies an exorbitant sum. He does not see the benefits of the policy immediately, of course, but all the time he is paying the annual premium he is putting away \$100 or \$150 or a larger sum each year, which will accumulate and will be paid back to him in a lump sum when he has paid up the policy. It is human nature that people will not save money, in a great many cases, unless they have bought comething and are paying for it on the installment plan. The

that he thought a life insurance policy one of the best ways to save money. There is a good deal of truth in what this man